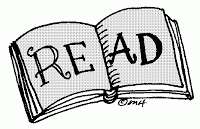
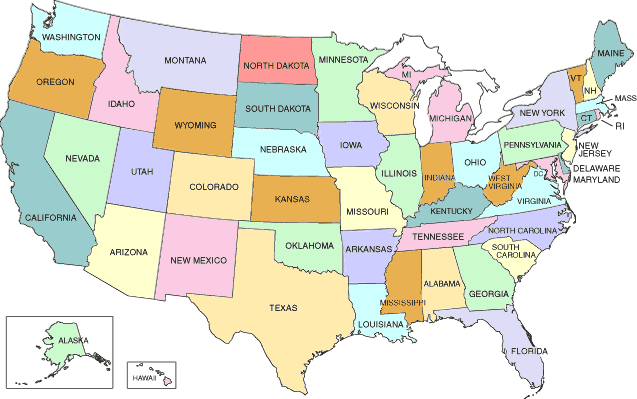
[](http://1.bp.blogspot.com/-Il6UZRGolrs/UBoHBgu5JYI/AAAAAAAAAcE/_OwThPpR7qk/s1600/lectura+en+ingles.gif)

|  |
| --- |
| **AT THE SHOPPING CENTER** |
| This is a shopping center. Its name is "ParkCity". There are three floors in this shopping center. 179th Avenue is behind it and beside it there is a parking lot.  The shopping center is between 84th and 85th street. There is policeman on the corner of 178th Avenue and 84th street. On the first floor, there are three restaurants. In front of the main entrance there are two banks and two cafeteries. A software store is beside restaurant #1. There's a post office 32. between restaurant #3 and bank. There's a tree among the benches and beside it there's a family. In front of this tree there is restaurant #2  On the second floor, there are clothing stores, grocery stores, shoe stores, and music stores #2 and #3. There is a grocery store in front of the shoe store #2. On the third floor there is a beautiful cinema and a big night club.  There is a video game room between fast food #1 and #2. There is a beaty parlor beside the cinema. The stairs are among the stores. |

Usa



A nation established on democratic ideals, cultural plurality and multiculturalism, the United States is often viewed as an icon of the developed world. Situated in North America, the US is home to many top ranked metropolitan cities that are known for their infrastructure, civic amenities and technology.  
  
The above map of the United States shows each of the fifty states, their capitals, the oceans around the country, and the largest lakes in the United States. The United States map also shows the major cities around the country, like New York City, Washington DC, Chicago, Los Angeles, Houston, Minneapolis, Miami, Las Vegas, Nashville, and Pennsylvania. These cities are examples of the diverse cultures around the US and within the major metropolitan areas.  
  
In addition to this map of states and cities in the United States, laminated maps of the United States, US wall maps, and US territory maps are available for purchase at our world map store. Our US wall map is available in A4, A3, A1, A0 sizes as well as in customized sizes. Our world map store also showcases a wide variety of world maps, which include major world cities map, country maps, thematic maps on major earthquakes, top ten countries with the highest GDP, mineral resources, top ranked universities and many more.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **State** | **Capital** | **Major Cities** |
| Alabama | Montgomery | Birmingham, Montgomery, Mobile, Huntsville, Tuscaloosa |
| Alaska | Juneau | Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Sitka, Ketchikan |
| Arizona | Phoenix | Phoenix, Tucson, Mesa, Chandler, Glendale |
| Arkansas | Little Rock | Little Rock, Fort Smith, North Little Rock, Fayetteville, Springdale |
| California | Sacramento | Los Angeles, San Diego, San Jose, San Francisco, Fresno |
| Colorado | Denver | Denver, Colorado Springs, Aurora, Fort Collins, Lakewood |
| Connecticut | Hartford | Bridgeport, New Haven, Hartford, Stamford, Waterbury |
| Delaware | Dover | Wilmington, Dover, Newark, Middletown, Smyrna |
| Florida | Tallahassee | Jacksonville, Miami, Tampa, St. Petersburg, Orlando |
| Georgia | Atlanta | Atlanta, Augusta-Richmond, Columbus, Savannah, Athens |
| Hawaii | Honolulu | Honolulu, Hilo1, Kailua1, Kapolei1, Kaneohe1 |
| Idaho | Boise | Boise, Nampa, Meridian, Idaho Falls, Pocatello |
| Illinois | Springfield | Chicago, Aurora, Rockford, Joliet, Naperville |
| Indiana | Indianapolis | Indianapolis, Fort Wayne, Evansville, South Bend, Hammond |
| Iowa | Des Moines | Des Moines, Cedar Rapids, Davenport, Sioux City, Waterloo |
| Kansas | Topeka | Wichita, Overland Park, Kansas City, Topeka, Olathe |
| Kentucky | Frankfort | Louisville, Lexington, Bowling Green, Owensboro, Covington |
| Louisiana | Baton Rouge | New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Shreveport, Lafayette, Lake Charles |
| Maine | Augusta | Portland, Lewiston, Bangor, South Portland, Auburn |
| Maryland | Annapolis | Baltimore, Frederick, Rockville, Gaithersburg, Bowie |
| Massachusetts | Boston | Boston, Worcester, Springfield, Lowell, Cambridge |
| Michigan | Lansing | Detroit, Grand Rapids, Warren, Sterling Heights, Lansing |
| Minnesota | Saint Paul | Minneapolis, Saint Paul, Rochester, Duluth, Bloomington |
| Mississippi | Jackson | Jackson, Gulfport, Hattiesburg, Southaven, Biloxi |
| Missouri | Jefferson City | Kansas City, Saint Louis, Springfield, Independence, Columbia |
| Montana | Helena | Billings, Missoula, Great Falls, Bozeman, Butte |
| Nebraska | Lincoln | Omaha, Lincoln, Bellevue, Grand Island, Kearney |
| Nevada | Carson City | Las Vegas, Henderson, North Las Vegas, Reno, Sparks |
| New Hampshire | Concord | Manchester, Nashua, Concord, Derry, Rochester |
| New Jersey | Trenton | Newark, Jersey City, Paterson, Elizabeth, Edison |
| New Mexico | Santa Fe | Albuquerque, Las Cruces, Rio Rancho, Santa Fe, Roswell |
| New York | Albany | New York, Buffalo, Rochester, Yonkers, Syracuse |
| North Carolina | Raleigh | Charlotte, Raleigh, Greensboro, Winston-Salem, Durham |
| North Dakota | Bismarck | Fargo, Bismarck, Grand Forks, Minot, West Fargo |
| Ohio | Columbus | Columbus, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Akron |
| Oklahoma | Oklahoma City | Oklahoma City, Tulsa, Norman, Broken Arrow, Lawton |
| Oregon | Salem | Portland, Eugene, Salem, Gresham, Hillsboro |
| Pennsylvania | Harrisburg | Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Allentown, Erie, Reading |
| Rhode Island | Providence | Providence, Warwick, Cranston, Pawtucket, East Providence |
| South Carolina | Columbia | Columbia, Charleston, North Charleston, Mount Pleasant, Rock Hill |
| South Dakota | Pierre | Sioux Falls, Rapid City, Aberdeen, Brookings, Watertown |
| Tennessee | Nashville | Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Clarksville |
| Texas | Austin | Houston, San Antonio, Dallas, Austin, Fort Worth |
| Utah | Salt Lake City | Salt Lake City, West Valley City, Provo, West Jordan, Orem |
| Vermont | Montpelier | Burlington, Essex, South Burlington, Colchester, Rutland |
| Virginia | Richmond | Virginia Beach, Norfolk, Chesapeake, Richmond, Newport News |
| Washington | Olympia | Seattle, Spokane, Tacoma, Vancouver, Bellevue |
| West Virginia | Charleston | Charleston, Huntington, Parkersburg, Morgantown, Wheeling |
| Wisconsin | Madison | Milwaukee, Madison, Green Bay, Kenosha, Racine |
| Wyoming | Cheyenne | Cheyenne, Casper, Laramie, Gillette, Rock Springs |

**Numbers**

**Lesson no. 1: Definitions of Various Types of Numbers:**

**1. Natural Numbers N:**

The set of numbers used for counting is Natural numbers.   
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and so on form the set of Natural numbers.   
Natural numbers are denoted by N.

**2. Whole Numbers W:**

Natural numbers including 0 are called Whole Numbers.   
So, 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and so on are all whole numbers.   
Whole numbers are denoted by W.

**3. Integers Z:**

Whole Numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and so on are Positive Integers and negative numbers such as -1, -2, -3, -4, -5 and so are Negative Integers.   
Positive integers are denoted by Z+ and Negative Integers are denoted by Z-  
Note:  
1. 0 is neither a positive integer nor a negative integer.   
2. Non-negative integers are Whole Numbers, i.e. positive integers including 0.

**4. Rational Numbers:**

Fractions in which both the numerator and denominator are integers are called Rational numbers.   
1/2, 3/4, 6/7. -8/9, -6/5 are all Rational Numbers.

**Note:**

1. The denominator in a Rational Number should not be 0   
2. Numerator and Denominator cannot have numbers that do not have perfect squares.   
For example, v2/3 is not a rational number, because 2 is not a perfect square.

**5. Irrational Numbers:**

Numbers that cannot be written as a rational number are irrational numbers.

**Examples:**

1. Numbers that do not have perfect squares are Irrational Numbers.   
Example: v2, v3, v5 and so on. 

**6. Real Numbers:**

The set of numbers including both rational and irrational numbers is Real Numbers.

**7. Factor:**

A number that divides another number leaving remainder 0 is called a Factor.   
2 is a factor of 4 as it divides 4 leaving remainder 0.   
2 is not a factor of 9 as it leaves remainder 1 after dividing 9.

**8. Multiple:**

The definition of a Multiple is somewhat complex.   
First of all, Multiples can be both Integral Multiples and Non-integral Multiples.   
For example, 6 is an integral multiple of 2 and 3 as:  
6 = 2 × 3.   
But, 6 can also be written as:   
6 = 0.5 × 12.  
Here, 6 in a Non-Integral Multiple of only 0.5, but not 12.

**9. Prime Number:**

A positive integer greater than 1 that has only two positive factors, 1 and itself is called a Prime Number.   
Examples: 3, 5, 7 and others.   
The positive factors of 3 are only 1 and 3,   
The positive factors of 5 are only 1 and 5,   
The positive factors of 7 are only 1 and 7  
Note:   
1. 1 is neither a prime number nor a composite number.   
2. Negative numbers such as -3, -5, -7, and so on are not prime numbers. By definition, prime numbers are greater than 1.

**10. Composite Numbers:**

A positive number that has positive factors besides 1 and itself is called a Composite Number.   
Numbers that are not primes are composites.   
Examples: 4, 9, 15 and so on.   
The positive factors of 4 are 1, 4 and 2, i.e. besides 1 and 4, also 2;   
The positive factors of 9 are 1, 9 and 3, i.e. besides 1 and 9, also 3;  
The positive factors of 15 are 1, 15, and 3 and 5, i.e. besides 1 and 15, also 3 and 5.

**11. Co-Primes:**

Two positive integers that do not have any common factor other than 1 are called Co-primes or Relative Primes.   
Examples: 8 and 9, 15 and 16, 17 and 19.   
Note: Co-primes need not be primes themselves.  
As in the above examples, 8 and 9 are both not primes, still they are primes with respect to each other as they have only 1 as their common factor.

**12. Even Number:**

A number divisible by 2 is called an Even number.   
2, 4, 6 and so on.

**13. Odd Number:**

A number not divisible by 2 is called an Odd Number.   
1, 3, 5, 7, and so on.

**14. Prime Factors:**

Factors of a number that are prime numbers are called prime factors.   
The positive factors of 12 are 1, 2, 3, 4, 6 and 12. Among these factors, 2 and 3 are prime factors of 12.

**15. Prime Factorization of a Number:**

# Expressing a positive integer as product of its prime factors is called prime factorization of the number.

# Percussion instrument

A **percussion instrument** is a [musical instrument](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Musical_instrument) that is sounded by being struck or scraped by a [beater](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Beater:_Drumstick,_mallet,_metal_bar,_etc._(music)&action=edit&redlink=1) (including attached or enclosed beaters or[rattles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rattle_(percussion_beater))); struck, scraped or rubbed by hand; or struck against another similar instrument. The percussion family is believed to include the oldest musical instruments, following the [human voice](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_voice). [[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Percussion_instrument#cite_note-companion-1)

The [percussion section](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Percussion_section) of an orchestra, however, traditionally contains many instruments that are not, strictly speaking, percussion, such as [whistles](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whistle)and [sirens](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Siren_(noisemaker)). However, other instruments, such as the timpani and marimba are included. On the other hand, [keyboard instruments](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Keyboard_instruments), such as the [celesta](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Celesta), are not normally part of the percussion section, but [keyboard percussion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Keyboard_percussion) instruments (which do not have keyboards) are included.

## Percussion instruments are most commonly divided into two classes: [Pitched percussion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pitched_percussion) instruments, which produce notes with an identifiable [pitch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pitch_(music)), and [unpitched percussion](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Unpitched_percussion) instruments, which produce notes without an identifiable pitch.

*Main article:*[*Classification of percussion instruments*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Classification_of_percussion_instruments)

[Hornbostel–Sachs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hornbostel%E2%80%93Sachs) has no high-level section for *percussion*. Most percussion instruments (as the term is normally understood) are classified as[idiophones](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Idiophone) and [membranophones](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Membranophone). However the term *percussion* is instead used at lower-levels of the Hornbostel–Sachs hierarchy, including to identify instruments struck with either a non-sonorous object (hand, stick, striker) or against a non-sonorous object ([human body](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Body_percussion), the ground) – as opposed to*concussion* which refers to instruments in which two or more complementary sonorous parts are struck against each other – and for other purposes, for example:

111.1 [*Concussion idiophones*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Concussion_idiophone)*or clappers*, played in pairs and beaten against each other, such as [zills](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Zill) and [clapsticks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Clapstick).

111.2 [*Percussion idiophones*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Percussion_idiophone), includes many percussion instruments played with the hand or by a [percussion mallet](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Percussion_mallet), such as the [hang](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hang_(instrument)), [gongs](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gong) and the[xylophone](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Xylophone), but not [drums](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Drum) and only some [cymbals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cymbal).

21 *Struck drums*, includes most types of drum, such as the timpani, snare drum, and tom-tom. (Included in most drum sets or

412.12 [*Percussion reeds*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Percussion_reed), a class of wind instrument unrelated to *percussion* in the more common sense

There are many instruments that have some claim to being percussion, but are classified otherwise:

* [Keyboard instruments](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Keyboard_instrument) such as the [celesta](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Celesta) and [piano](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Piano).[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Percussion_instrument#cite_note-4)
* [Stringed instruments](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Stringed_instruments) played with beaters such as the [hammered dulcimer](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hammered_dulcimer).
* Unpitched whistles and similar instruments, such as the [pea whistle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pea_whistle) and [Acme siren](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Acme_siren).

The word "percussion" has evolved from Latin terms: "percussio" (which translates as "to beat, strike" in the musical sense, rather than the violent action), and "percussus" (which is a noun meaning "a beating"). As a noun in contemporary English it is described in Wiktionary as "the collision of two bodies to produce a sound". The usage of the term is not unique to music but has application in medicine and weaponry, as in [percussion cap](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Percussion_cap), but all known and common uses of the word, "percussion", appear to share a similar lineage beginning with the original Latin: "percussus". In a musical context then, the term "percussion instruments" may have been coined originally to describe a family of musical instruments including drums, rattles, metal plates, or blocks which musicians would beat or strike (as in a collision) to produce sound.

[](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Percussion_Beaters.jpg)

[http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.23wmf4/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Percussion_Beaters.jpg)

Percussion beaters and sticks

History[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Percussion_instrument&action=edit&section=2)]

Anthropologists and historians often speculate that percussion instruments were the first musical devices ever created. The [human voice](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Human_voice) was probably the first musical instrument, but percussion instruments, such as hands, feet, sticks and rocks, were in widespread use long before recorded musical history.

Function[[edit](http://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Percussion_instrument&action=edit&section=3)]

Percussion instruments may play not only [rhythm](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhythm), but also [melody](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Melody) and [harmony](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harmony).

Percussion is commonly referred to as "the backbone" or "the heartbeat" of a musical ensemble, often working in close collaboration with bass instruments, when present. In jazz and other popular music ensembles, the pianist, bassist, drummer and sometimes the guitarist are referred to as the[rhythm section](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rhythm_section). Most classical pieces written for full orchestra since the time of [Haydn](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Joseph_Haydn) and [Mozart](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wolfgang_Amadeus_Mozart) are orchestrated to place emphasis on the [strings](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/String_instrument),[woodwinds](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Woodwind_instrument), and [brass](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Brass_instrument). However, often at least one pair of [timpani](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Timpani) is included, though they rarely play continuously. Rather, they serve to provide additional accents when needed. In the 18th and 19th centuries, other percussion instruments (like the [triangle](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Triangle_(instrument)) or [cymbals](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cymbal)) have been used, again generally sparingly. The use of percussion instruments became more frequent in the 20th century classical music.

In almost every style of music, percussion plays a pivotal role. In military [marching bands](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marching_bands) and [pipes and drums](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pipes_and_drums), it is the beat of the bass drum that keeps the soldiers in step and at a regular speed, and it is the snare that provides that crisp, decisive air to the tune of a regiment. In classic jazz, one almost immediately thinks of the distinctive rhythm of the [hi-hats](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hi-hat) or the ride cymbal when the word "swing" is spoken. In more recent popular music culture, it is almost impossible to name three or four rock, hip-hop, rap, funk or even soul charts or songs that do not have some sort of percussive beat keeping the tune in time.

Because of the diversity of percussive instruments, it is not uncommon to find large musical ensembles composed entirely of percussion. Rhythm, melody, and harmony are all represented in these ensembles.

Modern art

From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

*For other uses, see*[*Modern art (disambiguation)*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_art_(disambiguation))*. Not to be confused with*[*art moderne*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Art_moderne)*.*

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| [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/05/Picasso_Outside2.jpg/220px-Picasso_Outside2.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Picasso_Outside2.jpg)  [http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.23wmf4/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Picasso_Outside2.jpg)  [Pablo Picasso](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pablo_Picasso), *Dejeuner sur l'Herbe*  [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/d/d7/Henri_de_Toulouse-Lautrec_028.jpg/220px-Henri_de_Toulouse-Lautrec_028.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Henri_de_Toulouse-Lautrec_028.jpg)  [http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.23wmf4/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Henri_de_Toulouse-Lautrec_028.jpg)  [Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henri_de_Toulouse-Lautrec), *At the Moulin Rouge: Two Women Waltzing*, 1892  [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/10/Van_Gogh_-_Country_road_in_Provence_by_night.jpg/220px-Van_Gogh_-_Country_road_in_Provence_by_night.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Van_Gogh_-_Country_road_in_Provence_by_night.jpg)  [http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.23wmf4/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Van_Gogh_-_Country_road_in_Provence_by_night.jpg)  [Vincent van Gogh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vincent_van_Gogh), *Country road in Provence by Night,* 1889, May 1890, [Kröller-Müller Museum](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Kr%C3%B6ller-M%C3%BCller_Museum)  [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/1a/Paul_C%C3%A9zanne_047.jpg/220px-Paul_C%C3%A9zanne_047.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Paul_C%C3%A9zanne_047.jpg)  [http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.23wmf4/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Paul_C%C3%A9zanne_047.jpg)  [Paul Cézanne](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_C%C3%A9zanne), [*The Large Bathers*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Bathers_(C%C3%A9zanne)), 1898–1905  [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/0/09/Paul_Gauguin-_Manao_tupapau_%28The_Spirit_of_the_Dead_Keep_Watch%29.JPG/220px-Paul_Gauguin-_Manao_tupapau_%28The_Spirit_of_the_Dead_Keep_Watch%29.JPG](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Paul_Gauguin-_Manao_tupapau_(The_Spirit_of_the_Dead_Keep_Watch).JPG)  [http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.23wmf4/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Paul_Gauguin-_Manao_tupapau_(The_Spirit_of_the_Dead_Keep_Watch).JPG)  [Paul Gauguin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Gauguin), [*Spirit of the Dead Watching*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Spirit_of_the_Dead_Watching) 1892, [Albright-Knox Art Gallery](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albright-Knox_Art_Gallery)  [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/commons/thumb/1/19/Georges_Seurat_-_Les_Poseuses.jpg/220px-Georges_Seurat_-_Les_Poseuses.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Georges_Seurat_-_Les_Poseuses.jpg)  [http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.23wmf4/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Georges_Seurat_-_Les_Poseuses.jpg)  [Georges Seurat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georges_Seurat), *The Models,* 1888,[Barnes Foundation](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Barnes_Foundation)  [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/f/f4/The_Scream.jpg/220px-The_Scream.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:The_Scream.jpg)  [http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.23wmf4/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:The_Scream.jpg)  [*The Scream*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Scream) by [Edvard Munch](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Edvard_Munch), 1893  [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/c/ca/Family_of_Saltimbanques.JPG/220px-Family_of_Saltimbanques.JPG](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Family_of_Saltimbanques.JPG)  [http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.23wmf4/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Family_of_Saltimbanques.JPG)  [Pablo Picasso](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pablo_Picasso), [*Family of Saltimbanques*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Family_of_Saltimbanques), 1905, [National Gallery of Art](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/National_Gallery_of_Art), [Washington, DC.](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Washington,_DC.)  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Photograph by [Alfred Stieglitz](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Alfred_Stieglitz)  [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/3/39/Kandinsky_white.jpg/220px-Kandinsky_white.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Kandinsky_white.jpg)  [http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.23wmf4/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Kandinsky_white.jpg)  [Wassily Kandinsky](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wassily_Kandinsky), *On White II*, 1923  [http://upload.wikimedia.org/wikipedia/en/thumb/1/1f/Campbells_Soup_Cans_MOMA.jpg/220px-Campbells_Soup_Cans_MOMA.jpg](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Campbells_Soup_Cans_MOMA.jpg)  [http://bits.wikimedia.org/static-1.23wmf4/skins/common/images/magnify-clip.png](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/File:Campbells_Soup_Cans_MOMA.jpg)  [*Campbell's Soup Cans*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Campbell%27s_Soup_Cans) 1962 Synthetic polymer paint on thirty-two canvases, Each canvas 20 × 16 in (51 × 41 cm), by [Andy Warhol](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andy_Warhol), [Museum of Modern Art](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Museum_of_Modern_Art), New York |

**Modern art** includes artistic works produced during the period extending roughly from the 1860s to the 1970s, and denotes the style and [philosophy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Philosophy) of the art produced during that era.[[1]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_art#cite_note-1) The term is usually associated with art in which the traditions of the past have been thrown aside in a spirit of experimentation.[[2]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_art#cite_note-2) Modern artists experimented with new ways of seeing and with fresh ideas about the nature of materials and functions of art. A tendency away from the [narrative](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Narrative), which was characteristic for the traditional arts, toward [abstraction](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Abstraction) is characteristic of much modern art. More recent artistic production is often called [Contemporary art](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Contemporary_art) or [Postmodern art](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Postmodern_art).

Modern art begins with the heritage of painters like [Vincent van Gogh](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Vincent_van_Gogh), [Paul Cézanne](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_C%C3%A9zanne), [Paul Gauguin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Paul_Gauguin), [Georges Seurat](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georges_Seurat) and [Henri de Toulouse-Lautrec](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henri_de_Toulouse-Lautrec) all of whom were essential for the development of modern art. At the beginning of the 20th century [Henri Matisse](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henri_Matisse) and several other young artists including the pre-cubist [Georges Braque](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georges_Braque), [André Derain](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Andr%C3%A9_Derain), [Raoul Dufy](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Raoul_Dufy) and [Maurice de Vlaminck](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Maurice_de_Vlaminck) revolutionized the Paris art world with "wild", multi-colored, expressive landscapes and figure paintings that the critics called [Fauvism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fauvism). [Henri Matisse](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Henri_Matisse)'s two versions of [*The Dance*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/The_Dance_(painting)) signified a key point in his career and in the development of modern painting.[[3]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_art#cite_note-3) It reflected Matisse's incipient fascination with [primitive art](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Primitive_art): the intense warm color of the figures against the cool blue-green background and the rhythmical succession of the dancing nudes convey the feelings of emotional liberation and [hedonism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Hedonism).

Initially influenced by [Toulouse-Lautrec](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Toulouse-Lautrec), [Gauguin](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Gauguin) and other late 19th century innovators [Pablo Picasso](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Pablo_Picasso) made his first [cubist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cubism) paintings based on Cézanne's idea that all depiction of nature can be reduced to three solids: [cube](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cube), [sphere](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Sphere) and [cone](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cone_(geometry)). With the painting [Les Demoiselles d'Avignon](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Les_Demoiselles_d%27Avignon) (1907), Picasso dramatically created a new and radical picture depicting a raw and primitive brothel scene with five prostitutes, violently painted women, reminiscent of [African tribal masks](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/African_tribal_masks) and his own new [Cubist](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Cubist) inventions. [Analytic cubism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Analytic_cubism) was jointly developed by Pablo Picasso and [Georges Braque](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Georges_Braque), exemplified by *Violin and Candlestick, Paris,* from about 1908 through 1912. Analytic cubism, the first clear manifestation of cubism, was followed by[Synthetic cubism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Synthetic_cubism), practised by Braque, Picasso, [Fernand Léger](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Fernand_L%C3%A9ger), [Juan Gris](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Juan_Gris), [Albert Gleizes](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Albert_Gleizes), [Marcel Duchamp](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Marcel_Duchamp) and several other artists into the 1920s.[Synthetic cubism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Synthetic_cubism) is characterized by the introduction of different textures, surfaces, [collage](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Collage) elements, [papier collé](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Papier_coll%C3%A9) and a large variety of merged subject matter.[[*citation needed*](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Wikipedia:Citation_needed)]

The notion of modern art is closely related to [Modernism](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modernism).[[4]](http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Modern_art#cite_note-4)